SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD.

THE EFFECT OF COMPETITIVE SHOP-PING ON A WOMAN'S EXPRESSION.

IS A SENSE OF APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE IN

THE RECEIPT OF GIFTS INCREAS-ING OR DECREASING?

"If any one wishes to see a lot of ugly women. said a masculine critic, 'let him walk on Four-teenth or Twenty-third st. the week before Christas. 'I had no idea there were so many frights in New-York. It must be that modern shopping has a distinctly malign influence over the feminine physiognomy. It is like the magic blight produced by the wicked witch in the fairy tale, who, by a wave of her wand, distorts the countenances of her victims and changes them into ugly old hags. In walking from Fifth-ave, to Sixth-ave, the other day an attempt was made to pick out one really pretty woman. Not one was met with, but every one certainly looked painfully ugly, and the incom gruity of the elaborate pieces of millinery perched above their puckered facer was irresistibly funny. Every kind of expression, typical of trouble, was to be seen-anxiety, worry, grim determination. endurance, weariness, disgust-everything, in short rather than what would seem appropriate to the The good-humor, kindliness and pleasure giving that beautify even plain faces were Jacking in every case."

IS GIVING A PLEASURE NOWADAYS?

"The fact of the matter is," said a fashionable woman questioned, "there is really no pleasure it ist under present conditions. Who would dare now adays to present to a friend the little home-made casion—an embroidered knickknack, a pair of ellppers, or some such simple token? In consequence of these increased requirements Christmas is becoming every year more and more of tax to one's purse and one's powers of endurance, for, apart from the expense, the mere physical labor and worry of choosing and buying and distribruting Christmas gifts are in themselves more of

A young girl who had saved her pocket money for several months, to be able to give what she considered creditable presents to her friends, was found by her mother a few days before Christmas scated by her hed, in floods of tears, with all her various purchases spread out on the white coun

"Why, what is the matter, dear?" exclaimed the astonished parent. "Is there anything wrong? "Oh!" cried the child, amid her sobs, "they all look so masty and horrid, and 1 hate them all! And I have saved up for them so long!" And she could hardly be persuaded to tie them up and send

"I knew so well just how she felt," said her ther, in speaking of the scene afterward. "I myself almost always experience, just before Christmas, a sense of absolute discouragement. I have spent so much, and have so little to show for the money—and it all seems so useless!"

CRITICAL CHILDREN.

One of the worst features, however, of our mod-

cistmas is the carping and critical spirit that it serves to develop in some children. Gifts now-mdays are prized by them according to their value, and the cost of each article is discussed and guessed Moreover, not only must each silver picture 'sterling" to be appreciated, but the very boxes are place or one of the "cheap stores." while many a mother is made unhappy on Christmas Day by the disparaging, dissatisfied disposition shown by the child she has tried so hard to please. Even tiny

toddlers have become assessors in these mercenary times, and it was laughable yet sad the other day, treasures of their stockings, rushed into the din-ing-room to examine the contents of additional bundles, which consisted of larger and more valuable articles, to see the baby of the family plant himself with legs apart, and with finger pointed toward this especial heap of toys, roar in tragic accents: "Is that all?" The fact of the matter is that the true inspiration of Christmas seems gradually to be disappearing. It is becoming a time for barter, for display,

for acquisitiveness, even among children of a larger growth, and is no longer as it should be, a season of simple pleasures and inexpensive souvenirs. As it is now celebrated, there is scarcely a hard-workdemand upon his much-needed resources, hardly a or a son is a question that many a rueful patermother who does not feel thankful when the labor and worry of the season are over, while even the children, amid the ruin of their broken toys, feel gont in their apparel than men, and certainly in 4he reaction and suffer the weariness of satiety. PIANO OR TABLE SCARF.

An effective novelty in the way of fancy work

has recently been sent over from Paris. The background is of gray linen, on which is first run in chainstitch, either with a sewing-machine or b band, a series of spiral designs, which completely



A GRAY LINEN PIANO OR TABLE SCARF. cover it in yellow slik, and afterward, in vivid colore, a splendid amaryllis in velvet and satin is interested in benefiting the working-classes; they done in applique, the turned-in edges being each have about the same means of living, keep

"couched" with slik to match.

The example in question is a scarf for a plane, but for table covers or curtains this pattern would | life of No. 1 and that of her family is made miser

SCHOOL AND HOME TRAINING.

At what age a boy should go to boarding school, and whether it is best to send him away from home influence and the careful supervision of those who would naturally be most interested in his welfare and progress, are questions which every parent who has the best interests of a son at heart will be careful to consider. It is hard for conscientious mothers or upright, worthy fathers to believe that their boys have the best chance of development



BELL-SHAPED ROBE FROM A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS, BROOKLYN. This dainty gown is made of embroidered mousseline de sole from St. Gall, Switzerland

unformed lads gain strength from the system and come forth, armed, as it were, for the battle of life. In regard to the proper age to send a boy to boarding school, that, too, is a matter of temperament, and also of health, bu', as a rule, twelve or thirteen is the best age, before that it is of no particular benefit, and later the boy loses just so much experience and advantage out of the years of his school life.

'IS THE IDEAL WOMAN TO BE FOUND IN SOCIETY?"

a discussion over the attributes of the ideal woman in The Tribune last Sunday, it seemed taken for granted that she was not to be found in society, although it was conceded that in no other relation would she be more needed. In reading the relation would she be more needed. In reading the different opinions that were given, the vision of one gracious gentlewoman, who has now joined the great majority, rose unbidden to the writer's mind—an ideal woman according to human understanding of the term, one who was certainly a leader in society of her day. As a church woman, wife, mother and a woman of the world, in the best and noblest sense, Mrs. Hamilton Fish might well have deserved the little of the ideal woman. The wife of the Secretary of State, and actually, if not publicly, the first woman in the land, her influence was far-reaching; and it is no exaggeration to say that there was no duty, public, domestic or social, that she did not fill to perfection. Her sweetness, her dignity, her sense of rectitude, were an integral part of her daily life, and yet Mrs. Fish was distinctly a woman of fashion, her social position at home was of the highest, and she was not unconscious herself of the prestige that was attached to her private as well as public career. Nor did she undervalue its advantages, but it was 'inoblesse oolige' with her in everything, and her personal simplicity and gentle manners put every one who came into her drawing-town at his case. One who remembers her with affectionate admiration would fain pay her this little tribute, especially in this conjunction, and in answer to the question already appear in society, and would that she appeared more often: different opinions that were given, the vision of one

DRESSING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Whether it costs more to dress a grown daughter former times this was undoubtedly true, but of late years the required changes of raiment for men are so many and so obligatory, and they must, moreover, he so well made, that it is a question whether to be a well-dressed man is not much more expensive than to be a well-dressed woman. The young man of the day is expected, besides being well turned out by his tailor for all ordinary occupations and functions, to be properly equipped for hunting, shooting, pole, yachting and, of course, golf and bicycling, each requiring a different suit, made, it goes winout saying, in the best manner. Of course, there are expenses in the way of laces and ribbons and furs, and that mysterfous and costly confection, consisting apparently of nothing that is intrinsically valuable, called a bonnet, that the male animal is not obliged to incur, but he makes up by quality what he lacks in quantity; and when it comes to his boots, shoes, gailers, hunting crops, golf clubs, walking-aticks, etc., and the allowance necessary to "live up to" this gorgeousness, the sum total reaches such an appalling amount that the modern fashionable parent is fain to exclaim, "Give me girls every time!" years the required changes of raiment for men are

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent, "Reader," says: "It is a standing complaint of every American housewife that she finds it impossible to obtain good domestic servants." Has it occurred to those housewives that half the fault is theirs? Perhaps more, for the initiative is there. When a church is quarrel-some, a hotel uncomfortable, a shop at sixes-andthe women's army be judged differently? But, not to lecture, which does no good, let me give you an as possible under the same conditions. Both reside on country properties adjoining; both are seriously the same number of servants, and are, in short, it every way on almost exactly the same scale. The through all her many changes and struggles. No has never had any trouble with servants. She employs trained ones. So does No. 1. In fact, during the last three years, No. 1 has had a series of firstclass servants, quite equal to those of No. 2. Lately the sister of one of No. 2s servants was extremely arxious to get a place in the country near her sister. No. 2 said to her maid: "Mrs. No. 1 wants just such a chamhermaid." No. said the sister. "I could not let her go there." This gave No. 2 a legitimate opportunity to ask why. The answer was: "Everything is expected of them and nothing is done for them. Their bedroom is so uncomfortable; there are no closets, for one thing, and they have to heave their things on the chairs of floor; the floor is plain wood, just as laid down, without even a bit of carget at the bed, and the waits are agirl being brisk in doing her work well, for it is only the worse. You like us to get through and have our afternoon under the trees, but if they get through over there. Mrs. No. 2 comes along amissing: What! are you through? Then go and make some cake," Or 'As you have so much time you had better clean those brasses. They are not allowed the pleasure of sitting down quiet like other people." the sister of one of No. 2's servants was extremely mothers or upright, worthy fathers to believe that their boys have the best chance of development eway from their influence, but the homely old proverb, which tells us that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, shows us the right way to come to the best conclusion in this respect. We must judge by results. It certainly appears as if success in life were greatly a matter of early discipline; this, where there is a lexurious home life, is almost impossible of attainment, and where father and mother are strict disciplinarians their motives are misundersteed, and the child becomes rebellous and often deceifful.

In the matter of a money allowance alone a home life, where the circumstances are easy, is demortalizing. If a father is well-to-do, and gives his con, on principle, a moderate amount of pocket money, he is considered mean by the boy, who common understand why he alone should be restricted in the midst of plenty, while, on the other hand, a liberal allowance exposes him to compations without number. All rough motors of sideling and better clean these branes. They are not allowance housed the pleasure of sitting down quiet like other people. This some form of the mistresses' mismanagement. Trally yours, and the child becomes the competition and independent of expressing the lastitude which they would claim to be their gift at home.

On the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better teacher of the other hand, there is no better t

isting state of society than from Miss Wilhelmina L. Armstrong, a young American woman, now re. One of the sweetest American songs sung by the

ligion can intellectual development be made Miss Armstrong does not advocate an immediate attempt to proscivite. His young woman attended the families of high caste Indians in her professional capacity. Arrayed in the garments given her by one of these princesses, she tells a pathetic and thrilling story of a young Indian woman's life and home. No one who has listened to the romance of Lachman-dasa of Amenibad, and of Delhi, his honored princess, and Mohli, his unfortunate wife, can forget it, it throbs with the heart-life and soul-yearning that the Little Healer has found to be as deep and tender and pathetic in far-off India and the secluded mountain homes of an ancient people as among the latest civilizations of the West.

Into the wiiderness Miss Armstrong has travelled, with no other woman among the train of donkey attendants who conducted her on a strange errand of mercy to a suffering creature, although that creature was only one of the many animals sacred to the caste of worshippers in the forest.

The listener finds himself attending with painful interest to these recitals, which are like and unlike Kipling's "Jungle Tales", like them teeming with events, and rousing interest and sympathy, but, being, as one is assured, drawn from the life, irresistible in charm as they are pitiful in detail.

Miss Armstrong has returned to New-York to give a series of lectures and drawing-room talks. Her mission to America is to take a course in surgery, that she may return to India and continue her practice. When she has won a surgeon's certificate her usefulness in the practice of her profession will be extended over fields where she hopes to reach an even larger class of women in India.

SOME NEW YEAR CUSTOMS.

THE WAY THE DAY IS CELEBRATED IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

While the first day of the year varies among the nations of the earth according to their respective calendars, all agree that, come when it may, it is a holiday quite worth the celebration.

With the Bulgarians of the Provo Slav, or National Church, the year opens during the feast of the winter solatice, called by the Bulgarians "Ku-At this season the evil spirits or demons are supposed to be preternaturally active and powerful against mankind, and the family unites in taking extraordinary pains to propilitate and outwit them. Water is carefully left in every vessel and a log of wood on every cart, so that no malevolent spirit may pre-empt them for his own

occupancy Like the festival of Hallowe'en in Scotland, this sesson is supposed to offer special facilities for young girls to interrogate the powers of the air regarding their matrimonial prospects for the year, and great stress is laid upon their invocation by ABOUT CHOTI HAKINIA.

TALES OF THE ORIENT FROM CITIES BY THE SEA TO MOUNTAIN AND JUNGLE.

TOLD BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN IN HIGH CASTE INDIAN FAMILIES.

Tales of India and the life of its women are told from time to time by travellers who have learned to know it through contact with its people, but from none can one derive a clearer idea of the existing state of society than from Miss Wilhelmina L. Armstrong, a young American woman, now re
amand great stress is laid upon their invocation by means of the rafrain. "Hey Kulada, moy Kulada."

Among the Vlack: a pastoral people whose little villages cling to the precipitous sides of Olympus and Findus, New-Year's Day is celebrated by the children, who go from house to house with olive branches in their hands, to pass the compilments of the season. Nor is this pretty custom altogether disinterested, for largesse is expected from the souseholders thus honored.

On the second day of the year every caller who may enter a house in expected to throw a pinch of sail on the fire, after which he must carry an egg to the henhouses and place it in the hen's heat. If this offering finds favor with the fowl, who thereupon follows suit, the guest is considered a "mascot" and is fried accordingly. This custom is called "the lucky foot."

The Greeks of Macedonia, Asia Minor and Crete adhere to the Greeks of Macedonia, asia Minor and Crete adhere to the Greeks of Macedonia, asia Minor and Crete adhere to the Greeks of Macedonia, asia Minor and Crete adhere to the Greeks of Macedonia, as they go from the bouseholders thus honored.

On the second day of the year every caller who may enter the season. Nor is this pretty custom altogether the season. Nor is the pretty custom altogether the season. Nor is the pretty custom altogether the season. Nor is the season Nor

A paper in his hand he holds, and carries pen and inkhorn."



WILLIMINA ARMSTRONG. The "Little Healer" of India, in native dress.

turned to the Western world after a sojourn of children of a New-Year's gathering yesterday was the following poem, "The Old Year," by Luella seven years in the heart of Hindosian.

Miss Armstrong, as a young girl, followed her

sister, a graduated physician, to india, and im-mediately began there the life of devotion to the lation with many phases of Indian ways. She, too, is a trained medical student, and the two sisters, were known throughout Hindostan as the Healers, the Great Healer being the elder, and Choti Hatter being the elder be sevens, we do not lay the blame on the rank and the Great Healer being the elder, and Choti Ha-file, but on the commanding officers. Why should kinia, the Little Healer, was the title of the

With the deepest sympathy for the woes of the Hindoo women Miss Armstrong united a rever-ence for whatever noble or elevating sentiments



THE "LITTLE HEALER" IN ORDINARY WORKING COSTUME.

the Easterners advanced. She felt a spiritual as Club, Fifth are, and Forty-seventh-st. The loctwell as a scientific interest in the Hindoo life are are in aid of the chanel fund of St. Mary's, and thought, and the tracing in that ancient race. Peckskill, and are given under the auspices of the and thought, and the tracing in that ancient race of the workings of theology as influencing the minds and acts of the people. She has not attempted missionary work, but hus been able, through her ministrations to the bodily aliments of women, to sea the needs of the mind. She declares that they wish for education and mental development rather than spiritual instruction of which their profound philipsophy gives them already more than enough, and while believing that only through the Christian re-

THE OLD YEAR. Goodby, Old Year, I owe thee naught but love! Goodby; the midnight hour is striking slow; The changeless stars are shining bright above. The changeless earth lies snowy white below.

Among the Albanians customs vary with the

several tribes, but all unite in attaching great sig-

nificance to the fire upon the hearth. On Christ-

mas Eve the largest log that can be found is

brought nome at sunsat, when all the family rise to greet it with the words "Welcome, our log! God has destined thee for the fire! Bring good luck to us and to our focks!"

The fire is then piled as high as the safety of the house allows, and some branches of a cherry tree are added. These are allowed to char and are then taken off and laid aside for New Year's.

On the Eve of St. Basil the fire is again kept burning all night, and the cherry branches allowed to char some more before being again removed to be whally consumed on the Eve of the Epiphany, when, their cremation complete, the askes are collected and scattered in the vineyard. Expectant mothers are given to watching the fire of St. Basil's Eve, expecting to derive much benefit therefrom. In the moraling mothers wash themselves and their children with "unspoken over water," and then watch for guests drawing omens for the year from the character of the first person who crosses the threshold. brought nome at sunsay, when all the family

ern Albania. On this day the cattle are made gay with garlands of flowers and the women twist together a number of colored threads and tie them around the children's neeks and wrists in order to preserve them from sunstroke. They also provide for themselves two strings of red silk, one to weat on the little finger of the tight hand and the other on the great too of the right hand and the other on the great too of the right hand and the other until the first swallow puts in an appearance, after which they are hung on the rose bushes to assist the swallows in collecting materials for their nests. Still another tribe of the Albanians celebrate their New Year's on September I, and every incident that occurs during the day is held to indicate the coming events of the year. gether a number of colored threads and tie them

LECTURES ON THE CATHEDRALS. Alfred M. Collett, of Oxford University, England.

will deliver a course of lectures on the cathedrals of England and Westminster Abbey at the Church

ot griddle cakes, waffles and muffins are delicious and wholesome when made with

YOUTHFUL PHILANTHROPY.

LIGUE FRATERNEL DES ENFANTS DES FRANCE

THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF COURTESY. OF ENGLAND, AND THE FRENCH ORGANIZATION

Mile. Lucie Faure, daughter of the President of France, is the organizer and promoter of a move-ment the object of which is to rouse the interest of children in other children of less fortunate cir-

The Tribune asking for information concerning the so-called "Lesgue of the Children of France" which has just terminated the second year of its existence with a general meeting of its youthful members of the Elysée Palace, at Paris.

It was organized in 1895 by Mile. Faure, who, owing to the fact that she usually accompanied her popular father in those visits to the hospitals and charitable institutions to which he devotes two portunity than most girls of appreciating the vast extent of human ills and afflictions. Inasmuch as she has turned her attention more particularly to the hospitals and homes for children, it has naturally been the woes of these waifs that have appealed the most strongly to her heart, and often, or of crippled children, she passed through the rich quarters of the city and caught sight of the dainty little maidens and laddles arrayed in costly furs and laces, attended by well-fed looking servants, their arms often loaded with valuable toys, the contrast between the suffering she has just quitted and the luxury paraded before her eyes filled her mind with a longing to contrive some means of repairing this injustice of fate. She finally hit upon the idea of invoking the as-

sistance, not of the grown-up rich, but of their

sistance, not of the grown-up rich, but of their children, for the purpose of brightening the existence of the children of the poor, and with that object in view founded the League of the Children of France. Each member thereof signs a pledge drawn up in the following terms:

"I promise to assist with affection and in the measure of my power those of my brothers and sisters who have any cause for misery, and especially those children who are in want, afflicted or abandoned. I likewise undertake to pay each year into the treasury of the league a minimum subscription of 5 frances"—that is, \$1.

The object of the league has been to relieve individual suffering and to assist children in obtaining admission to establishments, benevolent or otherwise, where they will be well cared for and their future assured. There are many cases where the child is bound to its home, poverty-stricken as it is, but which is capable of being rendered less miserable. It is there where the league is at its best.

best.
Starting out with an initial fund of \$700, the league, in Paris alone, has now an annual revenue through subscriptions of \$200,000 or \$300,000, derived entirely from young people, the fund being administered by a committee of management which they elect themselves, and of which Mile. Faure is the president. The entire affair is conducted by young people, who ask advice whenever they stand in need thereof.

PRANCHES OPCANIZED.

BRANCHES ORGANIZED.

Within the last twelve months branches have been organized in most of the principal towns and cities of France. The influence of the League is unsobtrusively directed toward rendering its members minaful of the fact that a waif, no matter how poverty-stricken and miserable, is a child of the same clay and possessed of the same feelings as themselves, and therefore to be treated on a footing of social equality rather than the same feelings as themselves, and therefore to be treated on a footing of social equality rather than the same feelings as themselves, and therefore to be treated on a footing of social equality rather than the same feelings as themselves, and therefore to be treated on a footing of social equality rather than the same feelings as the same clay and possessed of the same feelings as themselves, and therefore to be treated on a footing of social equality, rather than with patronizing condescension. Stress is laid upon this even in the diploma or pletge in which the signer of the document undertakes to assist those "brothers" and "sisters" who may happen to be in poverty or in distress. The League is made also to feel that a kindly and sympathetic word often gives as much pleasure as a gift of money, especially when it is accorded to a child that is not overwhelmed with demonstrations of affection and tenderness by those around it. Then, too, the members of the League are thoroughly given to understand that the tendering of aims to a child that extends its hand for assistance in the street does not by any means relieve the giver of further moral obligations in the children of the various classes of society, and promotes that species of fraternity which is the source of true democracy, establishing a band of union between them.

LEAGUES IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUES IN ENGLAND. In England something of the same kind has been

founded by the Countess of Winchelsea. There the member of the League pledges himself or herself not only to extend a helping hand to other children less fortunately situated, but likewise to do each day some unselfish thing, and especially to each day some unselfish thing, and especially to observe the rules of courtesy—not necessarily the courtesy of fine manners, but that far more valuable and acceptable courtesy which owes its origin to a sincere feeling of consideration for the feelings of others, and to a desire to avoid giving even momentary pain by word, act or look. The Countess of Winchelsen is an active and energetic organizer, and branches of her society, which if I remember aright, bears the name of "The Children's League of Courtesy," are now to be found in aimost all the leading towns and cities of the United Kingdom, its members wearing in their buttonholes or pinned to their dress a tiny badge, the very possession of which serves to keep them mindful of their piedge. Many hundred thousand of English children now belong to Lady Winchelsea's association, just in the same manner that thousands upon thousands of French children form part of Mile, Lucie Paure's "Lique Fraternel des Enfants de France." and both movements are extending their membership and field of operation all the time.

WOMAN'S PAGE APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I would like personally to thank you and all connected with you in the glorious work of the T. S. S. for the pleasure it has afforded me during the last year. Thousands throughout our land echo the sentiment, and are praying that God's choicest blessings will ever rest upon the T. S. S. and its heroic efforts to render sunshine unto His stricken heroic efforts to fender sunshine unto his stricken ones. May the Only Woman's Page of this new year be an illumined one. My own copy has to be daily mutilated. The needlework goes to a friend in Georgia, who is supporting herself and husband (an invalid) by teaching and needlework, and the other portions to those whose lives would be most brightened by them, etc. Truly yours, No. 1.355 North-ave., Elizabeth, N. J. C. R. M.

PRETTY ALMANACS.

The Young Woman's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union issues each year an attractive and artistic calendar. The one for 1898 is unusually pretty and valuable as a sou-venir. Some of the contributors are among the most prominent of the world's White Ribbenersmost prominent of the world's While Ribboners-Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Agnes Slack and Mrs. Sanderson. Pictures and matter never before published appear in the calendar and 'almanac, and there are some especially fine illustrations of the Music Hall in Toronte, where the world's convention was held in October. The cover is in white and gold, from an exclusive design. A limited equation has been published, and the money realized from their sale will be for the benefit of the seventh round-the-world misionary. Miss Clara Parrish. The price is twenty-five cents, and the calendars may be had by sending to Mrs. Frances B. Yarnall, No. 1,011 Park-ave., New-York City.

A SOCIETY DRESSMAKER

At the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, Miss Mary Beardsley, of Syracuse, has taken a course in dresemaking, and is now, although one of the society girls of her native place, conducting a suc-cessful dressmaking establishment. The course includes lectures on hystene, on fabrics and color, and harmony in costume. A course in drawing must also be pursued. In the room devoted to this branch are models and casts, which enable a pupil to make practical demonstrations in cutting and fitting. THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

A course of conferences on modern life in poetry and fiction will be given at Sherry's on Monday mornings, beginning to-morrow at 11 o'clock by Miss M. E. Ford. For the first meeting Miss Ford will talk on "Poetry and Fiction That Most Bubble Interpret Real Life," and on The Survi Myths in Modern Poetry, and Their Bearing Life of To-day," She will also speak of Al as Taught Through the Arthurian Romance

Sorosis will have its annual dinner on January &

A concert and ball will be given on Sunday night by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Brooklyn Habrew Hospital. It will take place at Phillips's Turn Hall, in Meserole-st. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the hospital.

Tuesday night, April 12, is set for the benefit per formance for reporters, at which Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale "Ole Close Eye" will be pro-Andersen's fairy tale "Ole Close Eye" will be pro-duced, especially translated and dramatized. As before announced, this plan for making some rec-ognition of the services of reporters, and starting a fund for their benefit, is the idea of a Danish woman of high standing, who wishes to work wholly incognito. She proposes to form a club of reporters only—any one earning a living by teport-ing being eligible for membership—and start a fund from which members may draw when sick or or-dered to rest by a physician.

A number of musical and dramatic entertain ments and breakfasts will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria this month for the benefit of the Fresh Air charities of the city. They will take place every Thursday morning at 11:20 o'clock, and will close at 1, when breakfast will be served. Tickets for the four entertainments may be secured for \$14 at No. 19 West Thirty-first-st. Miss Julia Arthur and her company; Maurice Barrymore, Henry Dixey, Charles Coghlan and Burr MacIntosh have volunteered their services. Among the patronesses are Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. John Jacob Ason, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Edmund Baylles and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson is at the head of the committee which is organizing an entertainment to be given in March by the Women's Auxiliary of the Lying-In Hospital, with the object of adding to the fund for the expenses of that institution.

When Mrs. Donald McLean attended a recent meeting of the Israel Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., at Danvers, Mass., she was presented with a silver souvenir Putnam spoon, and also with a paper-cutter made from a bit of the pear tree which was planted in Colonial days by General Endloot. Mrs. Charles Masury, regent of the Israel Putnam Chapter, is a descendant of the General.

The brass cross and vases bought for the Protestant Episcopal Church of Monegan were not pre-sented on Christmas Day, but will be given and used for the first time to-day, when the Rev Gou-verneur Cruger, of Montrose, will hold service at St. Mary's, Mohegan.

All women are cordially invited to attend the Sunday morning service during the coming months at the Church of the Eternal Hope, West Eightibetween Columbus and Amsterdam aves

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society will give its first concert on Thursday evening, January 6, at 8:15 o'clock, in the concert hall of the Waldorf-

The New-York Branch of the Alumna Association of the Moravian Seminary will have its annual inncheon at the Manhattan, on Wednesday, January 5, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Mary H. Flint will lecture on Tuesday morning. January 4, at the home of Mrs. Thomas J. Flagg, No. 22 West Eighty-fifth-st.

Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh will give her final reception with music to-morrow at No. 12 West Fiftieth-st. The Swami Abhedanando, of India, will make a brief address, and there will be solos by Miss Bergh and McKeuzie Gordon, Charles Holman Black, from Paris, and Victor Kuzdo. Miss Bergh will be assisted in receiving by several women prominent in artistic and social circles.

The holiday gathering of St. Agatha's Guild, of Hempstead, took place at the home of Miss Harriet Sammis. The Rev. Creighton Spencer read some

The Hempstead Woman's Club will hold its first meeting in the new year on Tuesday, January t. It will be at the home of Mrs. Walter Frew, and Mrs. John Lewis Childs, of Floral Para, will pre-

The members of St. Martha's Guild, of Hempstead, are preparing for their annual Lenten box of clothing to be sent to a missionary of the Epis-copal church somewhere in the States at Easter. The women of the Hempstead Presbyterian

Church held a New Year's reception in the Sunday-school room yesterday from 4 to 8 p. in. Refresh-ments were served and an informal programme was The Woman's Aid Society of the Sea Cliff Methodist Church received their friends at the chanel yesterday from a to 10 0, m. A collation was tserved, and there was a large attendance.

The women of St. Luke's Guild, of Sea Cuff. gave New Year's reception at St. Luke's Hall yesterday from 7.20 to 11.30 p. m. Music was provided for dancing, and the January Social Committee served refreshments.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Lockwood Alumnae Association of the Misses Lockwood's preparatory school, at Mount Vernon, was held in the schoolrooms on Thursday afternoon. The next meeting of the association will take place during the Easter holidays.

A meeting of the directors of the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Needlework Guild will be held on Saturday afternoon, January II, at the home of

Miss Caroline Tilton, in Second-ave. The meeting will be for the purpose of steeling officers for the

LECTURES ON EXPRESSION. Mrs. Milward Adams, of Chicago, reached the

city on Friday and will be the guest of Mrs. Fran-Liggett, No. 21 East Thirty-fourth-st. Adams will deliver a course of three lectures on expression during January at No. 28 Carnegle Studies. The first lecture will be given on January II, at II o'clock in the morning, and the subject will be. "Use of the Voice in Conversation and Sight Reading." The remaining two lectures will be given on January is and January 2. Adams will deliver a course of three lectures on

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

A singular class of pupils was registered lately in a public school of Allegheny City. They were all women, and one of them was sixty-five years of age, while the youngest was inchity-seven, and several were between the ages of forty-five and ntry. Mrs. Anna Harris, the eldest of the class, chiered school for the first time in her life. Her daughters. Mrs. Marcella Hill and Mrs. Percy. Starkes, both in the neighborhood of forty, and also trying to make up for the lack of early advantages.